

(12) **United States Patent**  
Laven et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 9,245,984 B2  
(45) **Date of Patent:** Jan. 26, 2016

(54) **REVERSE BLOCKING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE WITH LOCAL EMITTER EFFICIENCY MODIFICATION AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A REVERSE BLOCKING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **Infineon Technologies AG**, Neubiberg (DE)

(72) Inventors: **Johannes Georg Laven**, Taufkirchen (DE); **Roman Baburske**, Otterfing (DE); **Christian Jaeger**, Munich (DE); **Hans-Joachim Schulze**, Taufkirchen (DE)

(73) Assignee: **Infineon Technologies AG**, Neubiberg (DE)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/754,943**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 31, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0209973 A1 Jul. 31, 2014

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**H01L 29/739** (2006.01)

**H01L 21/04** (2006.01)

**H01L 29/66** (2006.01)

**H01L 29/06** (2006.01)

**H01L 29/08** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **H01L 29/7393** (2013.01); **H01L 21/04** (2013.01); **H01L 29/0634** (2013.01); **H01L 29/0834** (2013.01); **H01L 29/6634** (2013.01); **H01L 29/7397** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... H01L 29/7393; H01L 29/0834; H01L 29/0634; H01L 29/6634; H01L 29/7397; H01L 21/04; H01L 29/7395; H01L 29/7396; H01L 29/32; H01L 29/36; H01L 29/6633  
USPC ..... 257/475, E29.027–E29.028, 257/E29.066–E29.067, E29.194–E29.202  
See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — Jae Lee

*Assistant Examiner* — Mohammed R Alam

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Murphy, Bilak & Homiller, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A reverse blocking semiconductor device includes a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second, complementary conductivity type, wherein the base and body regions form a pn junction. Between the base region and a collector electrode an emitter layer is arranged that includes emitter zones of the second conductivity type and at least one channel of the first conductivity type. The channels extend through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode and reduce the leakage current in a forward blocking state.

**21 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**

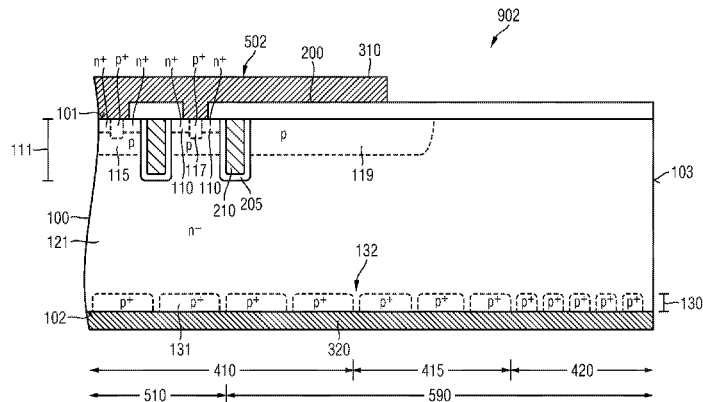
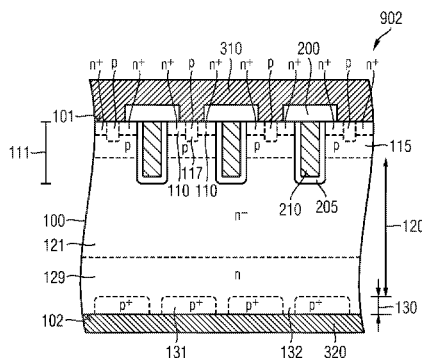


FIG 1

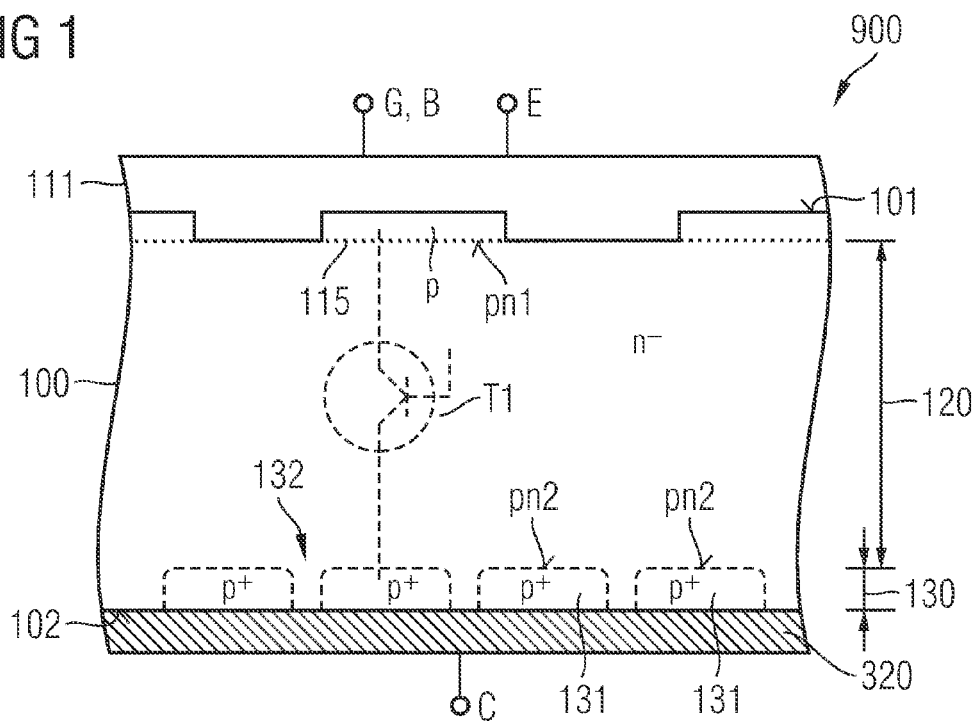


FIG 2A

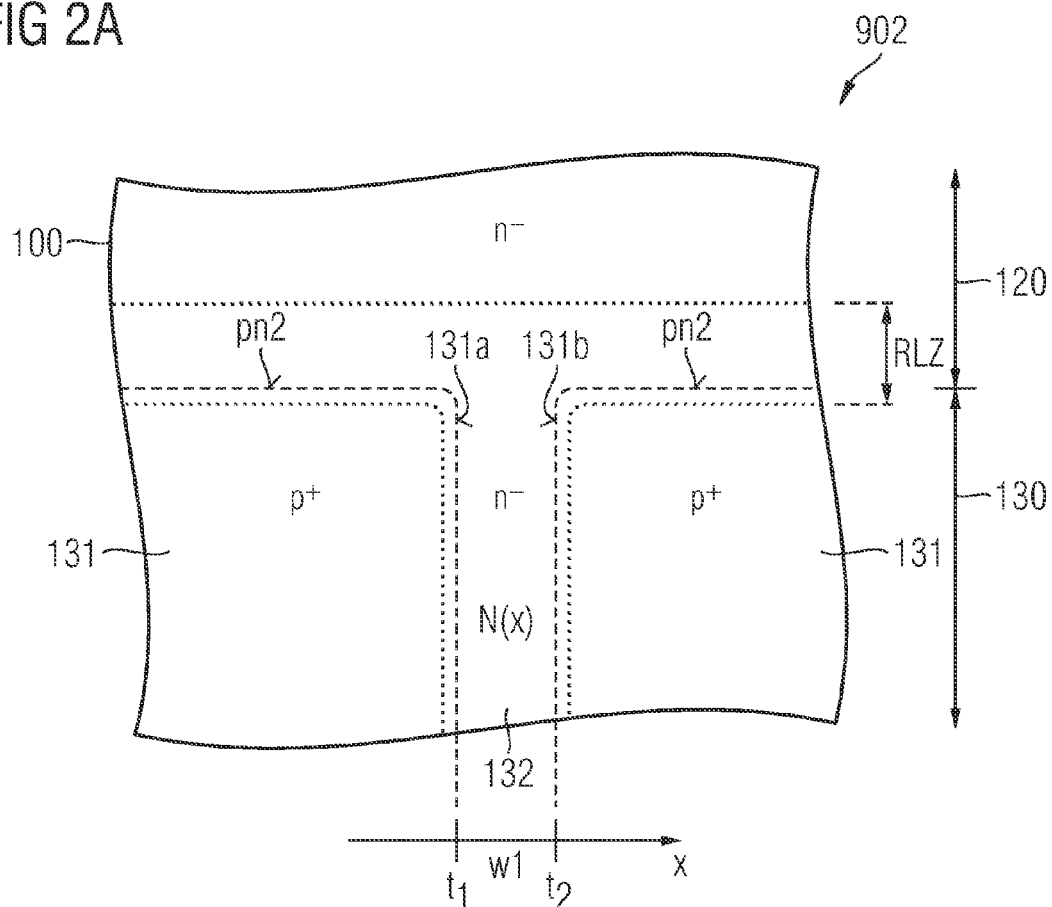


FIG 2B

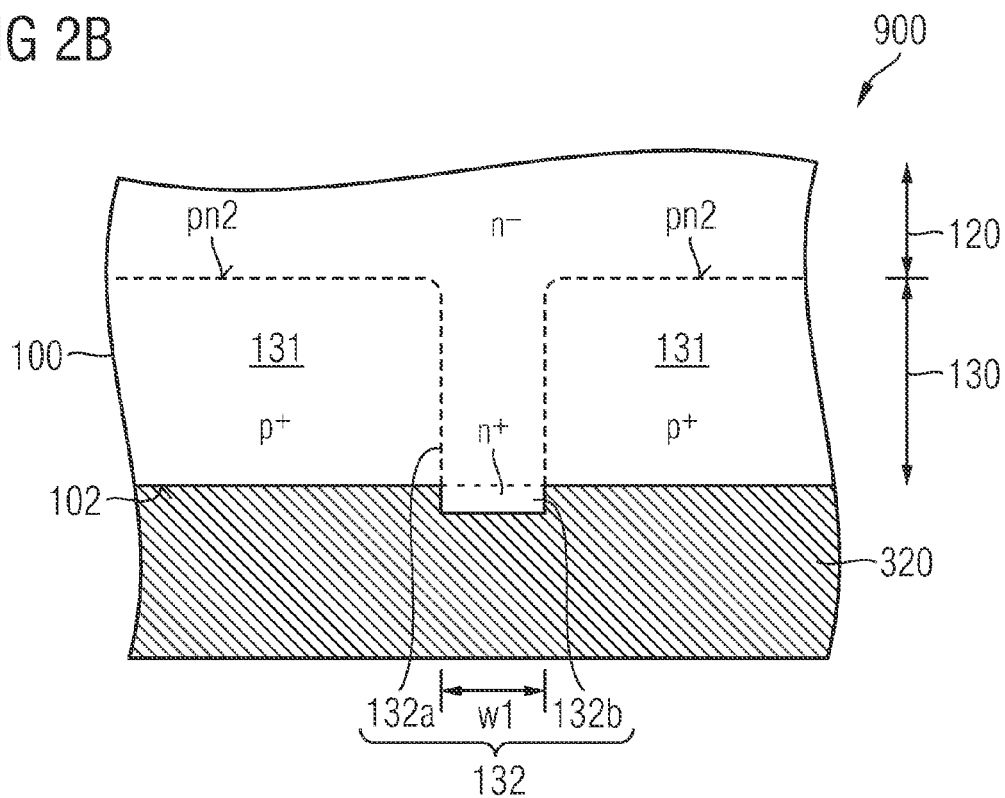


FIG 2C

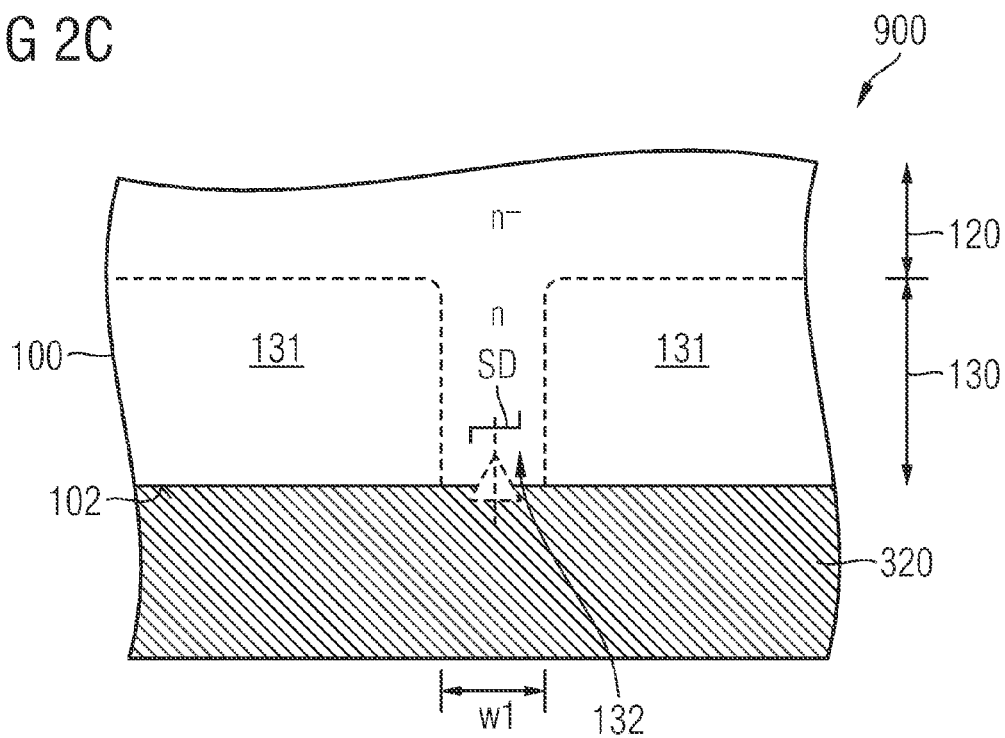


FIG 2D

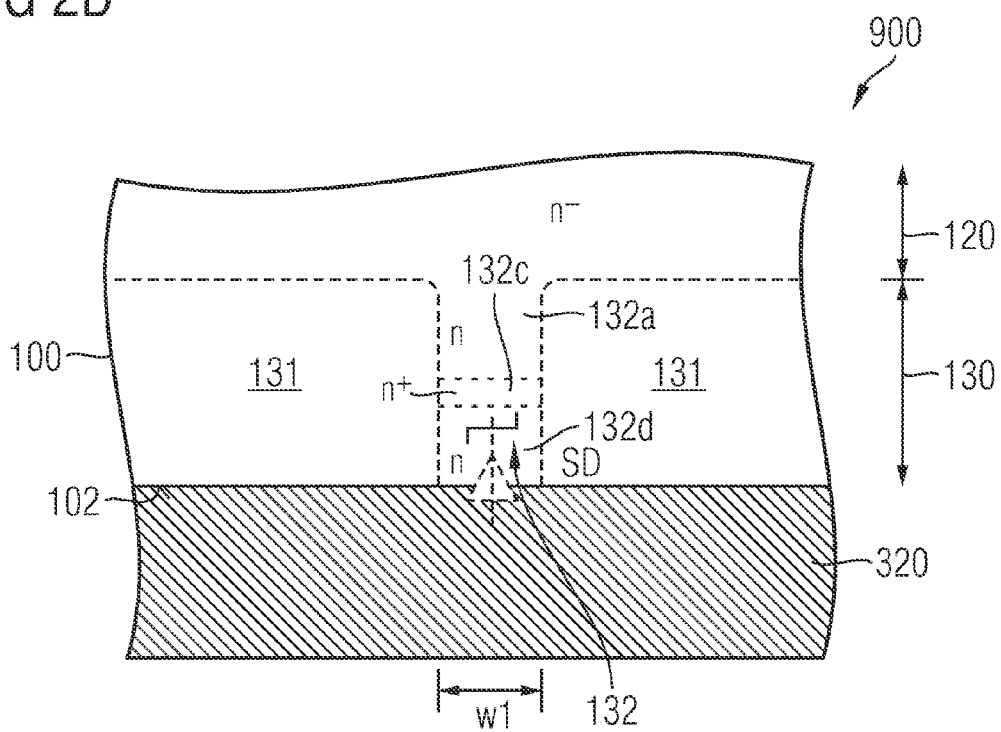


FIG 3A

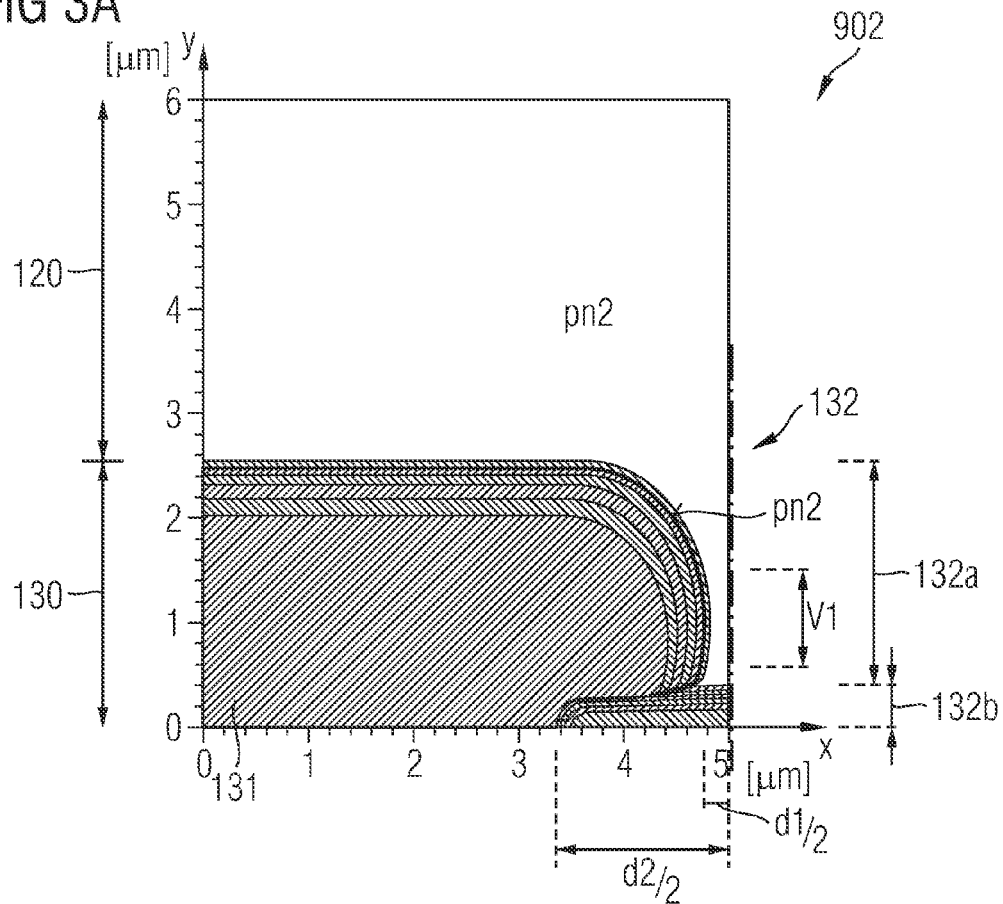


FIG 3B

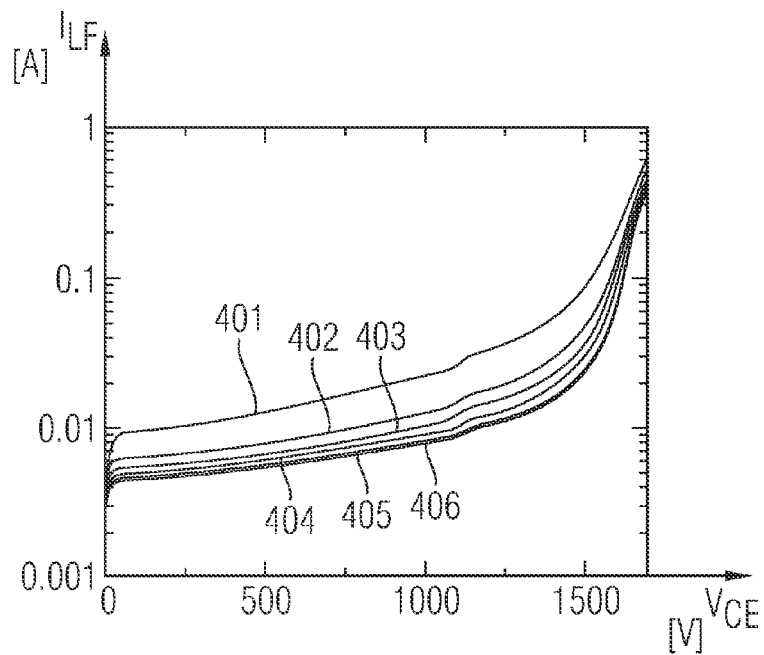


FIG 3C

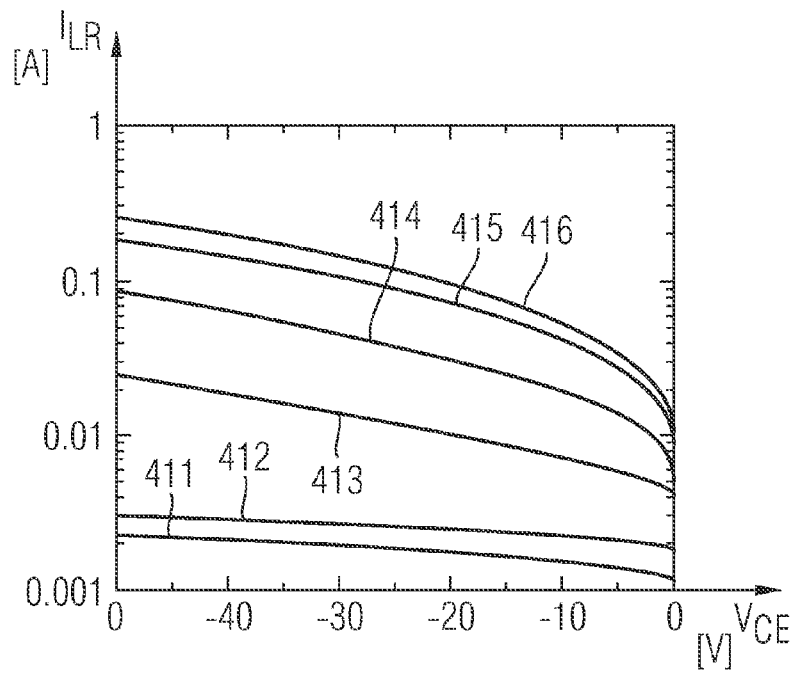


FIG 3D

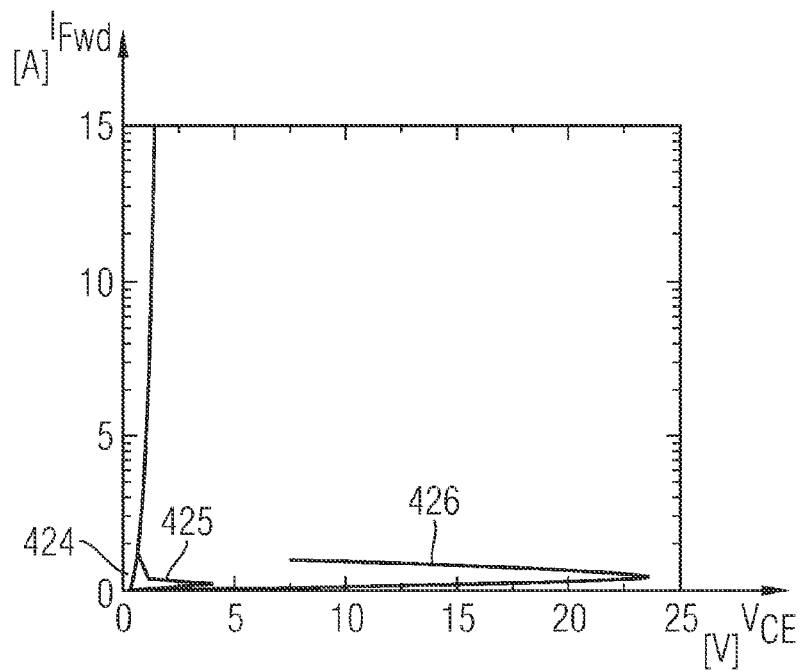


FIG 4A

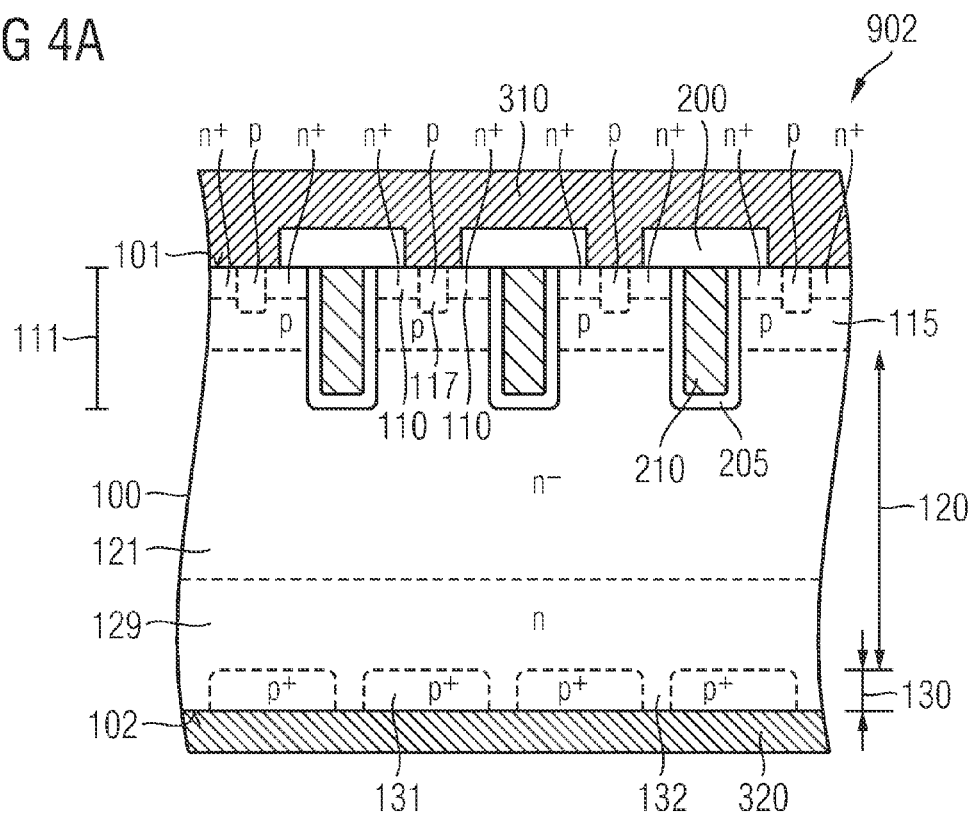
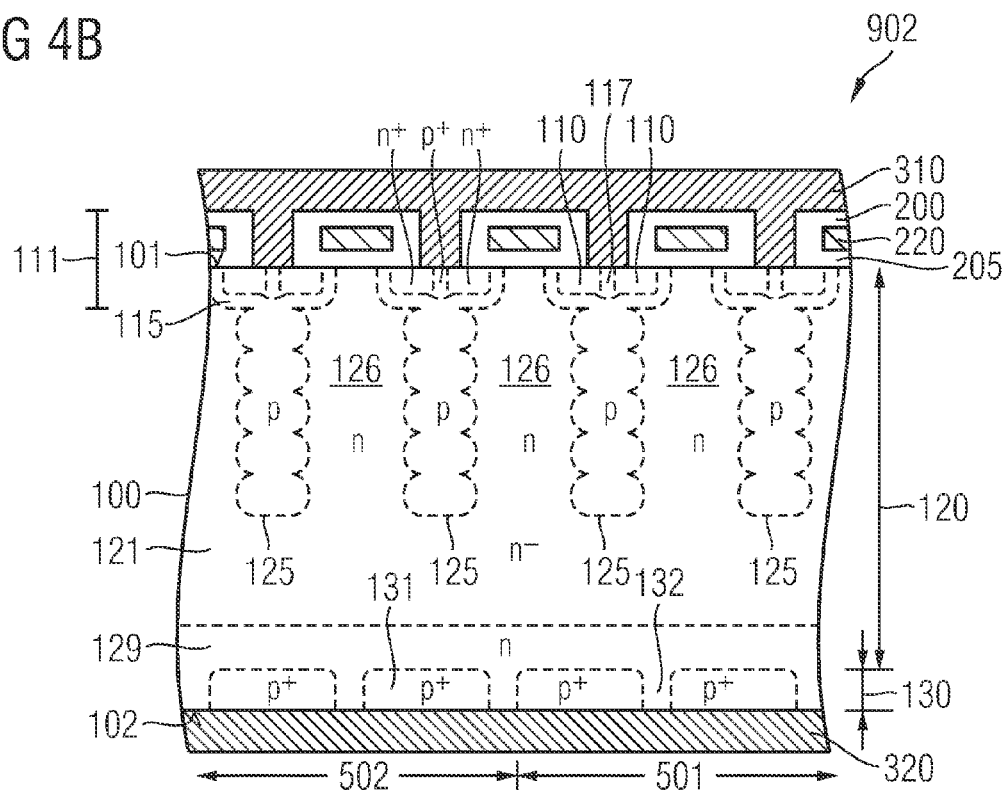


FIG 4B







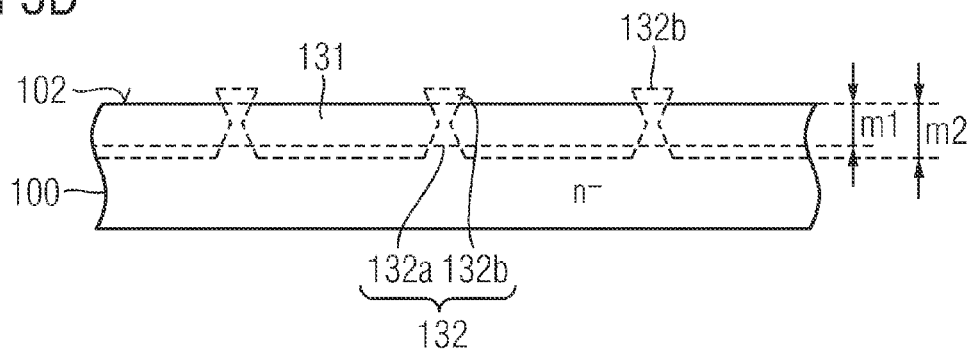
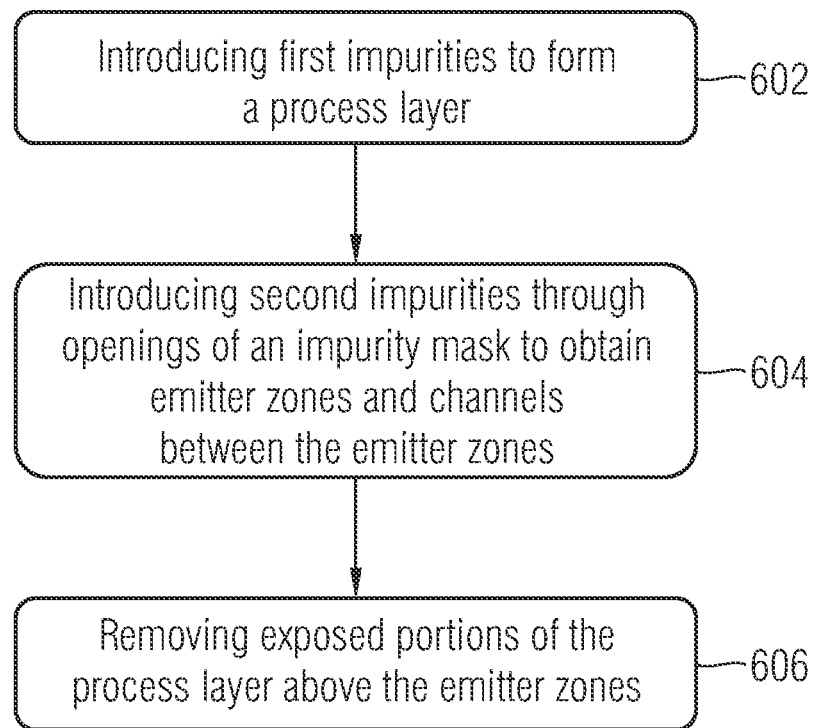


FIG 6



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**REVERSE BLOCKING SEMICONDUCTOR  
DEVICE, SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE WITH  
LOCAL EMITTER EFFICIENCY  
MODIFICATION AND METHOD OF  
MANUFACTURING A REVERSE BLOCKING  
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE**

**BACKGROUND**

While RC-IGBTs (reverse conducting insulated gate bipolar transistors), which monolithically integrate a free-wheeling diode that is conductive when the RC-IGBT is reverse biased, are typically used in motor control units, other applications, e.g. power converters, require switches that block the voltage in both directions. Such non reverse conducting or reverse blocking IGBTs are able to withstand a short circuit current for several microseconds. It is desirable to provide IGBTs and other semiconductor devices with enhanced short circuit strength.

**SUMMARY**

According to an embodiment, a reverse blocking semiconductor device includes a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second, complementary conductivity type, wherein the base and body regions form a pn junction. Between the base region and a collector electrode an emitter layer includes emitter zones of the second conductivity type and at least one channel of the first conductivity type. The channel extends through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode.

According to another embodiment, a semiconductor device includes a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second, complementary conductivity type, wherein the base and body regions form a pn junction. Between the base region and a collector electrode an emitter layer includes emitter zones of the second conductivity type and at least one channel of the first conductivity type. The channel extends through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode and forms a Schottky contact with the collector electrode.

According to another embodiment, a semiconductor device includes a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second, complementary conductivity type, wherein the base and body regions form a pn junction. Between the base region and a collector electrode an emitter layer includes emitter zones of the second conductivity type and channels of the first conductivity type. The channels extend through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode. A channel population density in a first section of the emitter layer is lower than in a second section.

Another embodiment refers to a method of manufacturing a reverse blocking semiconductor device. Impurities of a first conductivity type are introduced into a semiconductor substrate of the first conductivity type through a process surface to obtain a process layer extending into the semiconductor substrate up to a first depth. Through openings of an impurity mask provided on the process surface impurities of a second, complementary conductivity type are introduced into the semiconductor substrate to obtain emitter zones extending into the semiconductor substrate up to a second depth greater than the first depth and channels of the first conductivity type between the emitter zones. Exposed portions of the process layer above the emitter zones are removed.

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Those skilled in the art will recognize additional features and advantages upon reading the following detailed description and on viewing the accompanying drawings.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate the embodiments of the present invention and together with the description serve to explain principles of the invention. Other embodiments of the invention and intended advantages will be readily appreciated as they become better understood by reference to the following detailed description.

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device with emitter zones and channels according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2A is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device in accordance with an embodiment providing a completely depleted channel.

FIG. 2B is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device in accordance with an embodiment providing an ohmic contact between the channel and the collector electrode.

FIG. 2C is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device in accordance with an embodiment providing a Schottky contact between the channel and the collector electrode.

FIG. 2D is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device in accordance with an embodiment providing a Schottky contact and an additional layer spaced from the Schottky contact.

FIG. 3A is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor device in accordance with an embodiment providing a channel with a lateral contraction.

FIG. 3B is a schematic diagram illustrating the forward blocking capability of the semiconductor device of FIG. 3A.

FIG. 3C is a schematic diagram showing the reverse blocking capability of the semiconductor device of FIG. 3A.

FIG. 3D is a schematic diagram illustrating the forward conduction capability of the semiconductor device of FIG. 3A.

FIG. 4A is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a trench-type IGBT according to another embodiment.

FIG. 4B is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a super junction IGBT with planar gate electrodes in accordance with a further embodiment.

FIG. 4C is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of an IGBT with an edge region in accordance with an embodiment referring to a local variation of emitter efficiency.

FIG. 5A is a schematic cross-section of a semiconductor substrate for illustrating a method of manufacturing a reverse blocking semiconductor device after an unmasked implant with n-type impurities.

FIG. 5B shows the semiconductor substrate of FIG. 5A after a masked implant with p-type impurities.

FIG. 5C shows the semiconductor substrate of FIG. 5B after an etch using the impurity mask as an etch mask.

FIG. 5D shows the semiconductor substrate of FIG. 5C after a laser thermal anneal.

FIG. 6 is a simplified flow-chart for illustrating a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device in accordance with a further embodiment.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in

which are shown by way of illustrations specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, features illustrated or described for one embodiment can be used on or in conjunction with other embodiments to yield yet a further embodiment. It is intended that the present invention includes such modifications and variations. The examples are described using specific language which should not be construed as limiting the scope of the appending claims. The drawings are not scaled and are for illustrative purposes only. For clarity, the same elements have been designated by corresponding references in the different drawings if not stated otherwise.

The terms “having”, “containing”, “including”, “comprising” and the like are open and the terms indicate the presence of stated structures, elements or features but not preclude additional elements or features. The articles “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural as well as the singular, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

The term “electrically connected” describes a permanent low-ohmic connection between electrically connected elements, for example a direct contact between the concerned elements or a low-ohmic connection via a metal and/or highly doped semiconductor.

The Figures illustrate relative doping concentrations by indicating “-” or “+” next to the doping type “n” or “p”. For example, “n-” means a doping concentration, which is lower than the doping concentration of an “n”-doping region while an “n+”-doping region has a higher doping concentration than an “n”-doping region. Doping regions of the same relative doping concentration do not necessarily have the same absolute doping concentration. For example, two different “n”-doping regions may have the same or different absolute doping concentrations. The semiconductor device **900** shown in FIG. **1** may be a BJT (bipolar junction transistor), a thyristor or any type of non reverse conducting IGBT, including—but not limited to—IGBTs with enhanced reverse blocking capabilities denominated as “RB-IGBTs” (reverse-blocking IGBT) by some authors. In the following the term “reverse blocking” is to be understood as a synonym for “non reverse conducting”.

The semiconductor device **900** is based on a semiconductor portion **100** provided from a single-crystalline semiconductor material, for example silicon Si, silicon carbide SiC, germanium Ge, a silicon-germanium crystal SiGe, gallium nitride GaN or gallium arsenide GaAs. In the semiconductor portion **100** a base region **120** of a first conductivity type and one or more body regions **115** of the complementary second conductivity type form first pn junctions pn1.

A control structure **111** oriented along a first surface **101** of the semiconductor portion **100** is electrically coupled to an emitter terminal E and controls the flow of mobile charge carriers through the body region **115** into or out from the base region **120**. The control structure **111** may be or may include planar or trench-type IGFET (insulated gate field effect transistor) cells with the base region **120** acting as the drain of the IGFET cells and with a gate electrode of the IGFET electrically connected to a gate terminal G. According to embodiments referring to BJTs the control structure **111** may include an electrical connection between a base terminal B and the base region **120** and an electrical connection between the emitter terminal E and the body region **115**, which is effective as the emitter of the BJT.

A collector electrode **320** directly adjoins a second surface **102**, which is opposite to the first surface **101**. The collector

electrode **320** consists of or contains as main constituent aluminum Al or copper Cu or contains alloys of aluminum and/or copper, for example AlSi, AlCu, or AlSiCu. The collector electrode **320** may contain one, two, three or more sub-layers. One or more of the sub-layers may contain, as main constituent, at least one of nickel Ni, titanium Ti, silver Ag, gold Au, platinum Pt and palladium Pd. For example, a sub-layer may contain a metal silicide, metal nitride, or a metal alloy containing Ni, Ti, Ag, Au, Pt, and/or Pd.

An emitter layer **130** is sandwiched between the base region **120** and the collector electrode **320** and directly adjoins both. The emitter layer **130** includes emitter zones **131** of the second conductivity type and channels **132** of the first conductivity type. The doping level in the channels **132** may be the same as the doping level in the base region **120**, but it may also be different.

The emitter zones **131** and the base region **120** form second pn junctions pn2. A mean net impurity concentration (doping level) in the emitter zones **131** may be between  $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , by way of example.

The channels **132** extend between the base region **120** and the collector electrode **320**. A cross-section of the channels **132** parallel to the second surface **102** may be a circle, an ellipse, an oval, a rectangle, e.g. a square, without rounded corners or a rectangle, e.g. a square, with rounded corners. According to another embodiment the channels **132** may be significantly, i.e. at least 10 times, longer than wide. Other than complementary doped emitter shorts between emitter zones in RC-IGBTs, the channels **132** are designed such that they do not short—circuit the emitter zones **131** in the reverse blocking state.

According to an embodiment, the net impurity concentration in a portion of the channel **132** directly adjoining the collector electrode **320** is sufficiently low such that the channels **132** and the collector electrode **320** form Schottky contacts that are reverse biased in the reverse blocking state. In this case a full local depletion is not absolutely necessary due to a space charge region induced by the Schottky contact. According to another embodiment dimensions of and impurity concentrations in the channel **132** are specified such that at least a vertical section of the channel **132** is fully depleted in the reverse blocking state.

The channels **132** may be designed sufficiently narrow and with sufficiently low mean net impurity concentration such that they do not adversely affect the forward conducting capability at base currents which are typical in the forward conducting state in standard applications.

In a reverse blocking state thermally generated charge carriers corresponding to the first conductivity type are generated at or may pass through the forward biased first pn junctions pn1 and are effective as a base current of an intrinsic bipolar junction transistor T1 formed by the two pn junctions pn1, pn2. The channels **132** short-circuit the emitter zones **131** for a portion of the base current. The short-circuited portion of the base current does not contribute to the control of the bipolar junction transistor T1. The gain of the bipolar junction transistor T1 and the leakage current ruled by the intrinsic bipolar junction transistor T1 are significantly reduced. As a result overall reverse blocking losses are reduced without adversely affecting significantly the forward conduction and forward blocking capabilities. This holds for the normal operation mode and the operation at elevated temperatures

For example, after having changed from a short-circuit state, during which the semiconductor device **900** is heated up, to the forward blocking state, an additional thermal stress

resulting from the forward leakage current and the risk of a thermal runaway are significantly reduced as outlined in more detail below.

In the following the first conductivity type is assumed to be the n-type and the second conductivity type is assumed to be the p-type. Equivalent considerations apply to embodiments with the first conductivity type being the p-type and the second conductivity type being the n-type.

FIG. 2A refers to an embodiment with the whole channel 132 of an n-channel IGBT 902 being depleted in the reverse blocking state with a negative voltage applied between the collector and emitter terminals. The negative voltage produces depletion zones RLZ along the second pn junctions pn2 between the p-doped emitter zones 131 and the n-doped base region 120 as well as between the p-doped emitter zones 131 and the channel 132. The depletion zones RLZ extend deeper into the low doped channel 132 than into the heavily doped emitter zones 131. The depletion zones RLZ assigned to opposing sidewalls 131a, 131b of the emitter zones 131 merge with each other such that the channel 132 is completely depleted in the reverse blocking state and in an idle state with no voltage applied between the collector and emitter terminals. No or only few electrons pass through the channel 132.

For completely depleting the channel 132 in the reverse blocking state, a net amount of n-type impurities (donators) in the channel 132 is much less than the net amount of p-type impurities (acceptors) in first portions of the emitter zones 131 adjoining to the channel 132. According to an embodiment, a net impurity concentration in the channel 132 is selected such that at least in a vertical section of the channel 132 an integral over the net impurity concentration along a line parallel to the second surface 102 between opposing sidewalls of the channel 132 results in an area charge AC between  $1 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  and  $1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . According to an embodiment the area charge is at most  $2 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . Equation (1) gives the area charge AC as a function of the impurity profile  $N(x)$  between the first sidewall at  $x=x_1$  and the second sidewall  $x=x_2$ .

$$AC = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} N(x) dx \quad (1)$$

The channel 132 may be significantly narrower than the emitter zones 131. According to an embodiment, the width in the narrowest portion of the channel 132 is at most 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In the forward blocking state electrons generated by electron excitation in the base region 120 or along the reverse-biased first pn junction pn1 represent a base current for the intrinsic bipolar junction transistor T1 of FIG. 1. Amplified by the gain of the bipolar junction transistor T1 the base current results in a leakage current of the n-channel IGBT 902 in the forward blocking state. Since the charge carrier generation is low at normal operation conditions below 150 degree Celsius, the leakage current and leakage losses are low enough such that the temperature of the IGBT does not rise.

On the other hand, many applications for reverse blocking semiconductor devices require that the semiconductor device 900 withstands a short-circuit condition for some microseconds. During the short-circuit condition, the ohmic conduction losses may heat up the semiconductor device to 200 degree Celsius and more. Since the charge carrier generation rate strongly depends on the temperature, the base current increases accordingly and the losses resulting from the increased leakage current may further rise the device temperature resulting in turn in a further increased charge carrier

generation rate. The device is exposed to increasing thermal stress which can destroy the device even some milliseconds after the device has recovered from the short-circuit condition (thermal runaway). The minimum temperature at which the losses resulting from the increased charge carrier generation rate are higher than the thermal energy the device can dissipate to the ambient gives the critical temperature that the device must not reach during the short-circuit condition.

The channels 132 purge the charge carriers without a voltage drop induced at the second pn junctions pn2 that becomes high enough to trigger the injection of holes into the base region 120. In other words, the channels 132 reduce the gain of the intrinsic bipolar junction transistor T1 such that at the same charge carrier generation rate the leakage current is reduced. Since the leakage current is reduced, the leakage current can trigger a thermal runaway only at a higher temperature. Hence, the critical temperature is shifted to higher values. Since the device is allowed to reach a higher temperature, the device can absorb more thermal energy during the short-circuit condition. As a consequence, the device can be specified for a longer short-circuit period at the same maximum short-circuit current or for a higher short-circuit current for the same short-circuit period.

Whereas in conventional n-channel IGBT devices the electron channel of the control structure 111 is designed such that the maximum short-circuit current cannot heat up the device to the critical temperature, the embodiments of the present invention give more leeway for adapting the electron channel to other application requirements.

In FIG. 2B a channel 132 of an n-channel semiconductor device 900 comprises a low doped portion 132a and a heavily doped portion 132b sandwiched between the low doped portion 132a and the collector electrode 320. The mean net impurity concentration in the heavily doped portion 132b may be between  $1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , for example about  $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  such that the channel 132 and the collector electrode 320 provide an ohmic contact. The width w1 of the channel 132 is selected such that in the reverse blocking state depletion zones formed along vertical portions of the second pn junctions pn2 merge in the channel 132 and the channel 132 does not deteriorate the reverse blocking capability.

In FIG. 2C a low doped channel 132 of an n-channel semiconductor device 900 directly adjoins the collector electrode 320. The mean net impurity concentration in the channel 132 in a region directly adjoining to the collector electrode 320 may be between  $1 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , for example about  $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  such that the interface between the channel 132 and the collector electrode 320 is effective as a Schottky contact SD. The mean net impurity concentration in the channel 132 is significantly lower than the net impurity concentration in emitter shorts in RC-IGBTs.

In the reverse blocking state, a negative voltage applied between the collector electrode and the emitter terminal reverse biases the Schottky contact SD. The Schottky contact is effective as a reverse-biased diode such that the channel 132 blocks and does not deteriorate the reverse blocking capability. The embodiment of FIG. 2C may provide lower reverse leakage currents and reverse conductivity than the embodiment of FIG. 2B. The reverse blocking capability of the Schottky contact SD does not depend on the channel width w1. Hence the channel width w1 may be increased such that the forward leakage current may further be reduced. The maximum impurity concentration in the channel 132 which allows a Schottky contact depends on the material of a sub-layer of the collector electrode 320 directly adjoining the emitter layer 130.

According to an embodiment, a sub-layer consisting of or containing aluminum directly adjoins the emitter layer **130** and the mean net impurity concentration in the channel **132** is between  $10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , e.g.  $10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

The embodiment of FIG. 2D provides an additional layer **132c** having the conductivity type of the channel **132** between the low-doped portion **132a** and the Schottky contact SD to avoid a direct contact between the space charge layer and the Schottky contact SD. The additional layer **132c** may be implanted between the Schottky contact SD and the low-doped portion **132a**. According to an embodiment, the additional layer **132c** may directly adjoin the Schottky contact SD, whereby the doping level of the additional layer **132c** is higher than the doping level of the low-doped portion **132a** and lower than a maximum doping level for obtaining a Schottky contact SD. The doping concentration of the additional layer **132c** may be e.g. between  $10^{15}$  and  $10^{19}$  donors per  $\text{cm}^3$ . The doping level of the additional layer **132c** may be constant in the vertical direction or it may vary.

According to the illustrated embodiment, a low-doped spacer zone **132d** of the conductivity type of the channel **132** separates the additional layer **132c** from the Schottky contact SD within the channel **132**. A doping level of the spacer zone **132d** may be approximately the same as the doping level in the low-doped portion **132a**. The doping level in the additional layer **132c** can be higher than allowed for obtaining a Schottky contact.

FIGS. 3A to 3D refer to an n-channel IGBT **902** providing a channel **132** with a circular cross-section and with a lateral constriction in a vertical section V1 in the low-doped portion **132a** as shown in FIG. 3A. The heavily doped portion **132b** has a second diameter d2 greater than the first diameter d1 of the low-doped portion **132a**, for example at least twice the first diameter d1. According to the illustrated embodiment, the second diameter d2 is about five times the first diameter d1. With a first diameter d1 of the narrowest portion of the low-doped portion **132a** being at most  $1 \mu\text{m}$  and with an area charge AC as defined in equation (1) about  $1.44 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , the vertical section V1 is completely depleted such that the reverse blocking capability is maintained.

FIG. 3B shows the effect of the channels **132** of FIG. 3A in the forward blocking state. A set of curves **401** to **406** plots the forward leakage current  $I_{LF}$  against the collector to emitter voltage  $V_{CE}$  applied between the collector and emitter terminals at 200 degree Celsius. Curve **401** plots  $I_{LF}$  for a diameter d2 of the heavily doped channel portion **132b** equal  $0.01 \mu\text{m}$  and may approximate a device without channels. Curve **402** plots  $I_{LF}$  for a diameter d2 equal to  $1.22 \mu\text{m}$ , curve **403** for a diameter d2 equal to  $1.3 \mu\text{m}$ , curve **404** for  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ , curve **405** for  $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ , and curve **406** gives the leakage current for the diameter d2 equal to  $2 \mu\text{m}$ . At a diameter d2 equal to  $1.3 \mu\text{m}$  corresponding to a first diameter d1 of the low doped channel portion **132a** of about  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ , the leakage current is reduced by at least 50%. A further widening of the channel opening shows only little effect on the leakage current.

In FIG. 3C a set of curves **411** to **416** plot the reverse leakage current  $I_{LR}$  against the collector-to-emitter voltage  $V_{CE}$  for the diameters given by curves **401** to **406** in FIG. 3B at 200 degree Celsius. The greater the cross-sectional area of the channel is, the greater the reverse leakage current and reverse conductivity are. The increase of the reverse leakage current can be limited by keeping the channels **132** narrow enough, for example by providing the channels **132** with a narrowest diameter of at most  $1 \mu\text{m}$ .

In FIG. 3D a curve **424** plots the forward current  $I_{Fwd}$  against the collector-to-emitter voltage  $V_{CE}$  for a diameter d2 equal to  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$  and a curve **426** plots  $I_{Fwd}$  against  $V_{CE}$  for d2

equal to  $2.0 \mu\text{m}$  at 200 degree Celsius. In the forward state, the channels **132** represent a high resistance path parallel to the emitter zones **131**. At values for the second diameter d2 below  $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ , see curve **425**, and an area charge AC in the channels **132** as defined in equation (1) below about  $1.44 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , yet a forward current of few mA generates a voltage drop over the channels **132** that corresponds to the diode voltage of the second pn junction pn2 and an IGBT-snapback effect is not perceivable. At a diameter d2 equal to  $2.0 \mu\text{m}$  a significant snap-back effect occurs.

FIG. 4A shows a reverse blocking IGBT **902** with a semiconductor portion **100** having a first surface **101** and a second surface **102** parallel to the first surface **101**. The semiconductor portion **100** is provided from a single-crystalline semiconductor material, for example silicon Si, silicon carbide SiC, germanium Ge, a silicon germanium crystal SiGe, gallium nitride GaN or gallium arsenide GaAs. A distance between the first and second surfaces **101**, **102** is selected to achieve a specified voltage blocking capability and may be at least  $40 \mu\text{m}$ , for example at least  $175 \mu\text{m}$ . Other embodiments may provide semiconductor portions **100** with a thickness of several  $100 \mu\text{m}$ .

The semiconductor portion **100** may have a rectangular shape with an edge length in the range of several millimeters. The normal to the first and second surfaces **101**, **102** defines a vertical direction and directions orthogonal to the normal direction are lateral directions.

In the semiconductor portion **100** an emitter layer **130** directly adjoins the second surface **102**. The emitter layer **130** includes p-doped emitter zones **131** and n-doped channels **132**. The mean net impurity concentration in the emitter zones exceeds at least 10 times the mean net impurity concentration in the channels **132**. For example, the mean net impurity concentrations in the emitter zones **131** may be at least  $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , for example at least  $5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , whereas the mean net impurity concentration in the channels **132** is at most  $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , for example at most  $5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

A collector electrode **320** directly adjoins the second surface **102** and is electrically connected to the emitter zones **131**. The collector electrode **320** may include at least one of aluminum Al, copper Cu as main constituent. For example, the collector electrode **320** includes an alloy of aluminum Al and copper Cu. The collector electrode **320** may or may not contain silicon Si as a further main constituent. Furthermore, thin diffusion barriers like e.g. Ti, TiW, TiN, Ta, TaN, W may be foreseen directly on the second surface **102**.

According to other embodiments, the collector electrode **320** may contain one, two, three or more conductive sub-layers, wherein each sub-layer may contain, as a main constituent, at least one of nickel Ni, titanium Ti, silver Ag, gold Au, platinum Pt and palladium Pd. For example, a sub-layer may contain a metal silicide, a metal nitride, or a metal alloy containing Ni, Ti, Ag, Au, Pt, and/or Pd.

In the semiconductor portion **100**, the emitter zones **131** and an n-doped base region **120** form pn junctions. The base region **120** may include an n-doped field stop layer **129** and an n-doped drift zone **121**. The field stop layer **129** directly adjoins the emitter layer **130**. A mean net impurity concentration in the field stop layer **129** is lower than in the emitter zones **131**. For example, the mean net impurity concentration in the emitter zones **131** exceeds at least five times the mean net impurity concentration in the field stop layer **129**. According to an embodiment, the mean net impurity concentration in the field stop layer **129** is between  $5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

The low n-doped drift zone **121** forms an interface with the field stop layer **129**, which is in substance parallel to the first

and second surfaces **101**, **102**. The mean net impurity concentration in the drift zone **121** is lower than in the field stop layer **129**. According to an embodiment, the mean net impurity concentration in the field stop layer **129** exceeds at least five times the mean net impurity concentration in the drift zone **121**. The mean net impurity concentration in the drift zone **121** may be between  $1 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , by way of example.

Buried gate structures **210** extend from the first surface **101** into the semiconductor portion **100**, wherein a dielectric liner **205** separates the buried gate structures **210** from the semiconductor material of the semiconductor portion **100**. The buried gate structures **210** may be parallel stripes arranged in a regular pattern. According to other embodiments, the lateral cross-sectional areas of the buried gate structures **210** may be circles, ellipsoids, ovals or rectangles, i.e. squares, with or without rounded corners, or rings. For example two buried gate structures **210** may form an arrangement with two concentric rings, wherein the rings may be circles, ellipsoids, ovals, or rectangles, e.g. squares with rounded corners.

Between the buried gate structures **210** IGFET (insulated gate field effect transistor) cells may be a control structure **111** controlling a charge carrier injection into the base region **120**. In each IGFET cell a p-type body region **115** extends between the two neighboring buried gate structures **210** or within a ring-shaped buried gate structure **210**. The body regions **115** form pn junctions with the drift zone **121**. In each IGFET cell at least one, e.g. two n-type source zones **110** may extend from the first surface **101** into the semiconductor portion **100**. One or two p-type contact zones **117** are formed between the source zones **110** and the body regions **115** and directly adjoin both of them. A maximum net impurity concentration in the contact zones **117** is significantly higher than a maximum net impurity concentration in the body regions **115**. For example, the maximum net impurity concentration in the contact zones **117** exceeds at least ten times the maximum net impurity concentration in the body regions **115**.

Each source zone **110** forms a pn junction with a contact zone **117** and a body region **115**. The source zones **110** directly adjoin the dielectric liner **205**. A potential applied to the buried gate structures **210** controls a minority charge carrier distribution in a channel portion of the body regions **115** close to the dielectric liner **205**. If, in a forward biased mode, the gate potential applied to the buried gate structures **210** exceeds a predefined threshold voltage, n-type inversion channels are formed in the body regions **115** along the insulated gate electrodes and a forward current flows between the source zones **110** and the collector electrode **320**.

An emitter electrode **310** extends through openings of a dielectric structure **200** and directly adjoins the first surface **101**. The dielectric structure **200** dielectrically insulates the emitter electrode **310** from the buried gate structures **210**. The emitter electrode **310** may be provided from aluminum Al, copper Cu, an aluminum copper alloy, with or without silicon respectively.

Channels **132** are provided according to one of the embodiments described above. The channels **132** improve the short circuit capability of the reverse blocking n-channel IGBT **902**.

The embodiment of FIG. 4B widely corresponds to the embodiment of FIG. 4A. Instead of buried gate structures **210** the embodiment provides planar gate electrode structures **220** provided outside the semiconductor portion **100** and dielectrically insulated from the semiconductor portion **100** by the dielectric liner **205**. In addition the drift zone **121** provides a super junction structure with vertical p-doped columns **125**

structurally connected to the body regions **115**. The p-doped columns **125** alternate with n-doped columns **126**.

The columns **125**, **126** may be parallel stripes arranged in a regular pattern. According to other embodiments, the lateral cross-sections of either the p-doped or the n-doped columns **125**, **126** or of both are circles, ellipsoids, ovals or rectangles, i.e. squares, with or without rounded corners, or rings. For example a ring-shaped p-doped column may be surrounded by a concentric ring-shaped n-doped column and vice versa, wherein the rings may be circles, ellipsoids, ovals, or rectangles, e.g. squares with rounded corners.

Due to a compensation effect between the n- and p-type columns **125**, **126** a high reverse blocking voltage is achieved even for comparatively high impurity concentrations in the drift zone **121**. Further embodiments of a reverse blocking semiconductor device may refer to MCTs (metal oxide semiconductor controlled thyristors), MOS gated thyristors or bipolar junction transistors.

The channels **132** may be uniformly distributed in the emitter layer **130** such that the emitter efficiency is uniform in the complete emitter layer **130**. According to other embodiments a local modulation of emitter efficiency by varying the distribution of the channels **132** in the emitter layer **130** tunes the device characteristics. Thereby a suitable modification of the impurity mask for the channels **132** may replace an additional impurity implant as provided in conventional approaches for local emitter efficiency modification.

FIG. 4C refers to a reverse blocking n-channel IGBT **902** with a cell area **510** and an edge area **590** surrounding the cell area **510**. The cell area **510** includes IGFET cells **501**, **502** with source zones **110**, body regions **115**, contact zones **117** and a base region **121** as described above. When the n-channel IGBT **902** is forward biased and the potential at the buried gate structures **210** exceeds a predefined threshold, a forward current flows approximately exclusively in the cell area **510** in a vertical direction between the emitter electrode **310** and the collector electrode **320**.

The edge area **590** separates the cell area **510** from an outer surface **103** of the semiconductor portion **100**, which is tilted to the first and second surfaces **101**, **102**. The edge area **590** may include a termination structure, for example a p-doped junction termination extension zone **119** and a field plate structure with a portion of the emitter electrode **310** overlapping the junction termination extension zone **119** and a portion of the dielectric structure **200** separating the junction termination extension zone **119** and the emitter electrode **310**. The edge area **590** does not contain complete and functional IGFET cells **501**, **502** and approximately no forward current flows in the edge area **590** in the forward conduction state.

The emitter layer **130** may include channels **132** both in the cell area **510** and in the edge area **590**. According to an embodiment, the population density of the channels **132** in a first section **410** differs from the population density of channels **132** in a second section **420**. For example, the channel population density in the first section **410** is lower than in the second section **420**. The first section **410** may be a portion of the cell area **510**, may include the cell area **510** or may coincide with the cell area **510**. The second section **420** may be a portion of the edge area **590**, for example an outer portion adjoining the outer surface **103**, may include the edge area **590** and overlap with the cell area **510** by, for example up to two diffusion lengths, or may coincide with the edge area **590**.

According to the illustrated embodiment, the channel population density may monotonically decrease in an intermediate section **415** between the first section **410** and the second section **420**. The intermediate section **415** may be a portion of the cell area **510**, a portion of the edge area **590** or

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may include portions of both the cell and edge areas **510, 590**. For example, the intermediate section **415** may overlap with the cell area **510** by up to two diffusion lengths.

The high number of channels **132** in the second section **420** reduces the emitter efficiency in the edge area **590** and replaces conventional HDR (high dynamic robustness) structures aiming at reducing the number of mobile charge carriers in the edge area **590**. Where conventional approaches provide at least one additional implant step for providing the HDR structure, the present embodiment gets by with a modification of the impurity mask for the channels **132**. In addition, the embodiment simplifies providing a gradual modification of the emitter efficiency thereby further reducing the risk of the occurrence of local current filaments that may damage the device.

According to another embodiment first and second sections **410, 420** of different channel population density and emitter efficiency are provided within the cell area **410** according to an LEBE approach. Where conventional LEBE (locally enhanced back-side emitter) approaches provide a steep transition between a low emitter efficiency region and a high emitter efficiency region resulting in an electric field at the steep transition which can change its direction in the short-circuit mode which in turn may result in a locally increased current possibly damaging the device, the embodiment may provide a gradual modification of the emitter efficiency implying smoother electric field gradients reducing the risk of local currents damaging the device in the short-circuit case. The improved device performance can be achieved by a simple modification of the impurity mask and does not require additional process steps. In addition the channel concept can combine HDR and LEBE concepts without additional process steps.

Locally modifying the emitter efficiency by implementing channels **132** may be applied both to reverse blocking and to reverse conducting semiconductor devices, for example RC-IGBTs.

FIGS. **5A** to **5D** refer to the manufacture of a reverse blocking semiconductor device with channels **132**. Into a process surface **102a** of a weakly n-doped semiconductor substrate **100a** n-type impurities are introduced, e.g. implanted, at a comparatively high implantation dose. The implantation dose may be higher than  $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , by way of example. The implantation energy is selected such that a heavily n-doped process layer **438** is formed close to the process surface **102a** up to a first depth. The process layer **438** extends at most  $1 \mu\text{m}$ , for example less than  $200 \text{ nm}$  into the semiconductor portion **100**.

FIG. **5A** shows the highly doped process layer **438**. A mask layer is deposited on the process surface **102a** and patterned by photolithographic means to form an impurity mask with mask sections **532**. The mask sections **532** may be parallel ribs or equally spaced columns, by way of example. P-type impurities are introduced, for example implanted, into the exposed portions of the process surface **102a** up to a second depth greater than the first depth.

FIG. **5B** shows portions of the process layer **438** of FIG. **5A** below the mask sections **532** forming highly doped portions **132a** of channels **132**. Between the mask sections **532** p-type emitter zones **131** extend into the semiconductor portion **100** below the process layer **438**. Exposed portions of the process layer **438** are heavily n and p doped. The heavily n and p doped portions of the process layer **438** above the emitter zones **131** are removed, for example by an etch process using the impurity mask sections **532** as an etch mask.

FIG. **5C** shows the remaining highly doped emitter zones **131** uncovered by the preceding etch process. An LTA (laser

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thermal anneal) is performed, wherein the substrate **100** is heated up and may be melted in a target depth **m1** with regard to the second surface **102**. The target depth **m1** is between the second surface **102** and a buried edge of the emitter zones **131** given by a second depth **m2**. For example, the target depth **m1** may be about the half of the second depth **m2**. The anneal locally diffuses impurities of the second conductivity type out from the emitter zones **131** into adjoining portions of the low doped channel portions **132a**.

FIG. **5D** shows the finalized channels **132** with lateral contradictions whose distance to the second surface **102** is defined by the target depth **m1** of the LTA.

FIG. **6** refers to a method of manufacturing a reverse blocking semiconductor device. Impurities of a first conductivity type are introduced into a semiconductor substrate of the first conductivity type through a process surface to obtain a process layer extending into the semiconductor substrate up to a first depth (**602**). Through openings of an impurity mask provided on the process surface impurities of a second, complementary conductivity type are introduced into the semiconductor substrate to obtain emitter zones extending into the semiconductor substrate up to a second depth, which is greater than the first depth (**604**). Between the emitter zones channels of the first conductivity type are formed. Exposed portions of the process layer above the emitter zones are removed (**606**). The process may follow a thinning of the semiconductor substrate to a target thickness.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a variety of alternate and/or equivalent implementations may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the specific embodiments discussed herein. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A reverse blocking semiconductor device, comprising:
  - a collector electrode;
  - a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second complementary conductivity type, the base and body regions forming a pn junction; and
  - an emitter layer arranged between the base region and the collector electrode and comprising emitter zones of the second conductivity type and a channel of the first conductivity type,
 wherein the channel extends through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode and at least a vertical section of the channel is completely depleted in a reverse blocking state of the reverse blocking semiconductor device.
2. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein
  - the first conductivity type is n-type and at least a vertical section of the channel is completely depleted when a negative voltage is applied between the collector electrode and the base region.
3. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, comprising:
  - a control portion configured to control a current through the body region.
4. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein
  - the channel is completely depleted in an idle state with 0 Volts applied between the collector electrode and the body region.



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5. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
in a vertical section of the channel, an integral over the net impurity concentration in the channel along a line parallel to the second surface results in an area charge of at most  $5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ .
6. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
a mean net impurity concentration in the channel is between  $5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .
7. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
a width of a narrowest vertical section of the channel is at most  $1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .
8. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
the channel comprises a low-doped portion and a heavily doped portion sandwiched between the low-doped portion and the collector electrode.
9. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
the channel comprises a low-doped portion directly adjoining the collector electrode.
10. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 9, wherein  
the low-doped portion and the collector electrode form a Schottky contact.
11. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
the channel comprises a low doped portion, a Schottky contact and an additional layer formed between the low-doped portion and the Schottky contact, and a mean net impurity concentration in the additional layer exceeds a mean net impurity concentration in the low-doped portion, the Schottky contact is formed by the collector electrode and the additional layer or by the collector electrode and a spacer zone provided between the additional layer and the collector electrode.
12. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 11, wherein a mean net impurity concentration in the additional layer exceeds a mean net impurity concentration in the spacer zone.
13. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein  
a channel population density is lower in a first section of the emitter layer than in a second section of the emitter layer.

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14. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 13, wherein  
the first and second sections are provided in a cell area.
15. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 13, wherein  
the first section is provided in a cell area and the second section is provided in an edge area surrounding the cell area.
16. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 13, wherein  
in a transition section between the first and second sections, the channel population density gradually decreases towards the second section.
17. A reverse blocking semiconductor device comprising:  
a collector electrode;  
a base region of a first conductivity type and a body region of a second complementary conductivity type, the base and body regions forming a pn junction; and  
an emitter layer arranged between the base region and the collector electrode and comprising emitter zones of the second conductivity type and channels of the first conductivity type, the channels extending through the emitter layer between the base region and the collector electrode, wherein  
a channel population density in a first section of the emitter layer is lower than in a second section.
18. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 17, wherein  
the channels form Schottky contacts with the collector electrode.
19. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 17, wherein  
the first and second sections are provided in a cell area.
20. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 17, wherein  
the first section is provided in a cell area and the second section is provided in an edge area surrounding the cell area.
21. The reverse blocking semiconductor device according to claim 17, wherein  
in a transition section between the first and second sections, the channel population density gradually decreases towards the second section.

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